Detached portions of the Brederick

Deal muses.

Detached portions of the whole of this affair
have been given by us, from time to time, as the
occurrences took pisce, but a repetition will be
found of much interest to those who have overlooked or forgotten its origin. This whole trouble in its personal aspects grew out of a conversation in June last, between Mr. BRODERICK and a Mr. PERLEY, a former law-partner of Judge TRARY, meeting at the breakfast-table of the International Botel. or. PERLEY publishes

the international Hotel, ser. Praire publishes the following account of so much of that conversation as applied to the Judge. He says:

I was sitting at the breakfast table of the International Hotel, directly by the sde of Mrs. Col Jakes. Her busband ast on the other sade of her. (Tais is the Col. Chas. Jakes, formerly of Wisconsin, and well known at Washington.) Directly opp sets sat Smoram ard Bandsance. I spoke to both politicly as I took a seat, and then commenced a conversation with Mrs. Jakes.

Brosmow then addressed himself to me as follows:—

"Your friend Tenur has been abusing me at Sacramento."

I said: "What is it, Mr. Broumica!"

He replied: "The — miscrable wretch, after being steled out of the Convention, wen a cown there and made a speech abusing me I have defended him at times when all others deserted him. I paid and supported three new spapers to defend him during the Vigiuance committee days, and this is all the gratitude I get from the — miscrable wretch for the Invois I have conferred on him. I have hitherto speken of him as an honest man—as the only honest man on the bench of a miscrable, corrupt Supreme Court—but now I find I was mistaken. I take it all back. He is just as bad as the others."

I then spoke as "ollower."Mr. Broderick, who is it you speak of as a weretch?"

He said, "Trant."

I said, "I will inform the Judge of the language you have used concerning him."

He said, "Po so; I wash you to a: so. I am responsible for it."

I then said, "You would not dare to use this language to thim."

hind him property to the value of from one to two hundred thousand dollars, mortgaged up to \$85.000, and that by his will be gave \$15.000 to be equally divided between the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums, \$10.000 to the Hon. J. C. McKirben, and the remainder of all his estate to the widow of his late friend. JAMES Estill, who, reputed wealthy at one time, left his family a few months ago in exceedingly moderate circumstances. It was supposed that he had no relative; but two persons in San Francisco, named EDMOND WEISH and LUCY Brown, claim the estate, being, as they assert,

cousins in the second degree. The observations of TERRY, upon witnessing the effects of his shot, are differently stated by the San Francisco papers. The generally re-ceived version is, that he said: "He is not much hurt-I have shot two inches to the right." One of the papers, personally favorable, says, that CALHOUN BERNAM approached PERRY on the instant, and asked him if BRODERICK was fatally burt, and that TERRY replied that ho was afraid he was; that he had shot too

much to the right, &c. causarious of Terry for coming down, as they allege, from the Supreme Bench to murder a man, that it took JERRY wholly by surprise, and has made him afraid of his life. He was planning a flight to Texas, when he was arrested. He fears San Francisco, and deems himself safe only when out of that city and the State.

ANOTHER PATAL DUEL. A Times San Francisco correspondent gives the following particulars of a second fatal duel, a general accout of which we have already pub-

the following particulars of a second fatal duel, a general account of which we have already published. They are these:

At alc it 7 o'clock in the morning of the 16th September, a duel was fought at a place about five miles from 8an Andreas, between Dr. Pansron Goodwin and Col. Wm. Jeff. Gatewood. Weap the used, rifles; distance, 40 yards. At the first fire, it doctor Goodwin fell mortally wounded, and died about two hours fafterwards. The Hon. W. T. Lewis and Major. Giers, for Doctor Goodwin, and Captain Pors and Marins Rowan for Colonel Gatewood, acted as 'friends.' The telegraphic account of tris murder says that "the principals displayed great bravery and gentlemanly deportment." The preliminaries were all arranged, and the parties ready for position by 7 o'clock, A. M. The principals are reported to have both appeared coot, and to have exchanged courtesies at the moment of taking positions assigned by the seconds. The word was given thus: "Are you ready? Fire! one, two, three "At the interrogative part of the sentence, each answered "I am." At the moment that the word "three" was about to ce articulated, both spring the triggers of their rifles. Dr. Goodwin's hung fire, and be lost his shot. Mr. Gatewoon's shot struck Goodwin's mad be lost his shot. Mr. Gatewoon's shot struck Goodwin's band, and remarking, "Doctor, I am very sorry that this affair has terminated so—very sorry, indeed." To which the Doctor replied, "I am giad to know that you acted like a gentleman." Gatewoon thanked him for his kind remark, and left the field in company with his surgeon.

Both parties were Democratic politicians—the de-

or his kind remark, and set an with his surgeon.

Both parties were Democratic politicians—the deceased a Lecomptonite, and the survivor an Anti-Lecomptonite. They quarreled prior to the late election, and engaged in a meice. Goodwin was the challenging party, and he has paid the penalty of his act with his life. Both gentlemen were highly esteemed.

Hen. John Y. Mason
FT The death of Hon. John Y. Mason, American
Minister in Paris, evokes from the press, a genaral expression of regret. Mr. Mason was born
in Virginia, and graduated at the University of
North Cafolina, in 1816. He adopted the profession of the law, and after a brilliant career at
the bar and upon the bench, entered Congress as
a representative from his navive state in 1831,
where he remained until 1887. His position in
the polities of Virginia was one of large influence. Under the administration of President
TYLER, Mr. Mason filled the position of Secretary of the Navy, and the service experienced
truch advantage from his wisdom and foresight.
He also occupied a seat in the Cabinet of President Pol.z, first as Attorney General of the United
States, and afterwards as head of the Navy Department. He was in 1858 appointed Minister
to France by President Pierces, and was con-

tinued in the same position under the present administration. He has suffered much from impaired health, but has remained steadfestly at his post of duty; and in the political troubles of which Europe has been the recen, evidenced a cool judgment and a correct snowledge that gave him merited influence in diplomatic councils.

The Minatillan correspondent of the New

Arrival of the Bromes.

The steamship Bressen, from Bressen vide southership Bressen, from Bressen vide southership Bressen, from Bressen vide southership of the stift inst. arrived on Tuesday morning, bringing 635 passengers. She had a stormy passage.

The following are the closing paragraphs of the article in the London Times, of the 3d, relating to the San Juan affair, and alluded to in the news by the North Briton:

Should things remain as they were, the arrival of General Scover, with instructions from Washington, while, no doubt, tend to bring matters to as amostic conclusion. The principal work, however, is to be done to the two capitas, and or even when flower the substance of the streams of reporting rights which seem to us too strong for sephistry to overturn. There can be no doubt that the treaty of 1846 gave, and was intended to give, to Great British and the United States the free navigation of the Guif of Georgia, and that this could be alone effected by making the channel which divides the two capitas and the United States the free navigation of the Guif of Georgia, and that this could be alone effected by making the channel which divides the two complexe what it was always considered to be—the broad estuary which flows the could be alone effected by making the channel which divides the two ompires what it was always considered to be—the broad estuary which flows the could be alone effected by making the channel when Oregon itself was a widerness wancered over only by the hunter and the trapper. Nothing was thought of other channels between San Juan and Vancouver, passable, indeed, to the steamers of the present day, but never navigated in the stimes, and all the miners are less than a surely never present to the mines was every a field. This is the view of the matter accorded to the spirit of the treaty, but if we take the litter it bears out no less our elaims. The express word areactiant when long-stated, the claim, and the longest which gives the since of the said channel and of Fuoz Braits to the feet of the said c the article in the London Times, of the 3d, relating to the San Juan affair, and alluded to in the news by the North Briton:

Should things remain as they were, the arrival of General Scort, with instructions from Washington, with, no doubt, tend to bring matters to an amicable conclusion. The principal work, however, is to be done in the two capita a, and we would counsel the American government, in all friendship and sincerity, soft to minster to the ambitious passions of any man or class by contesting rights which seem to us too strong for sophistry to overturn. There can be no doubt that the treaty of 1846 gave, and was intended to give, to Great Britain and the United States the free navigation of the Guif of Georgia, and that this could be sione effected by making the channel which divides the two cupires what it was always considered to be—the broad estuary which flows to the castward of San J. an. This was the cnannel in those days when California had not yet been colonized, when British Columbia was yet unknown and unlamed, and when Origon itself was a widerness wancered over only by the hunter and the trapper.

Nothing was thought of other channels between San Juan and Vanceuver, passable, indeed, to the steamers of the present day, but nover navigated in those times, and surely never present to the minds of the statemen, who map in hand, negotisted; the treaty of 1846. This is the view of the matter according to the spirit of the treaty, but if we take the letter it bears out no less our slaims. The express words are, that 'the line shall be centinued westward a one the 6th parallel of latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the Contment from Vancouver's Island, and then southerly, through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean. On these words the Stritish government is content to rest its crim, and it is mere surveyor's work to determine whether the line southward from the middle point of the channel in 59 degrees. North, and therefore a simple of San J

There is no danger of beginning too early, or continuing too late in physical culture. The late Dr. Warres knew a man that began gymnastic exercises at 79 years old, that he lived to 84 and died serenely. The lecturer cited himself as an example of a man whose muscular strength was not inherited. He began to practice gymnastics at the age 17, and since then flad done it every day. Lifting he claimed was his speciality, and then solidifying the frame was the most beneficial of all exercises. He began to lift August 1855. In a month he could lift between 400 and 500 pounds. On the 12th of May last he lifted 929 pounds, and since then 1,032 pounds. Sir David Barwerzs sold that the lower extremities, when planted upright, were capable of sustaining 4,000 pounds with the hands, or 1,200 pounds with strasps is sufficient for most men. Gymnastics were introduced to this country from Germany some thirty years ago, but have never received that recognition from the public which is their dus. Because this exercise is sometimes abused by ambitious young men, people decry it.

As regards diet, he affirmed that the result of high physical culture was to make a man forget the difficulties of digestion. Laboring men eat what they

Because this exercise is sometimes abused by ambitious young men, people deery it.

As regards diet, he affirmed that the result of high physical culture was to make a man forget the difficulties of digestion. Laboring men eat what they please. He ridiculed the pride of little hands, and declared that they were no guarantee of brains or gentle blood, but a glaring deformity in man or woman. There are cheering indications of a reform he said, among American women. Skating, and other out of door exercises, are becoming popular. One half of the complaints that shortan the lives of women come from indoors. Bodily vigor gives any one cheerful spirits. The man of perfect development has thrills of pleasure while standing under the starry sky, or in the sun's noon tide glare. Success in living, rather than in being made a general, or postmaster or member of Congress.

The above is a synopsistof an hour's address, and at its close Prof. Clark said that it was the most effective preaching over done in that church. We shall all be inmedimen hereafter.

The lecturer then retired to prepare for the display of his feats of strength. He soon reappeared clad in blue pants and vest, but naked in his arms, in order to give those muscles room. During the address and his after performances, he drank water in small quantities frequently. Athough the lecturer had never done a day's work in his life, he could hardly be called fresh after preparing the stagings in the church and giving an hour's address.

On the left of the speaker a scaffolding had been created, to which was suspended 8 kegs of nails by a large rope. Dr. Wissenty's first feat was to ascend this scaffolding and lift 800 lbs. of nails. This he fairly accomplished at the second trial.

The second feat was the raising of himself by the little finger of either hand and holding himself in that position for about a minute. At this first trial the strap broke and let him down backwards, but subsequently the performance was satisfactory.

The third feat was the holding himse

The President on a James.

A few days since an elderly lady, accompanied by her nephew, a little boy, was returning to Fhiladelphia from a visit to her ancestral home in Adams county, by the cars of the railway passing through Columbia and Lancaster. At Columbia, depositing her basket and parasol on her seat, she seeped out to buy the lad some cakes. Meantime, a mild spoken, benevolent looking old gentleman, of portly aspect and gentle demeanor, entered unnoticed and took in evacant seat, which happened to be the only one empty in the car, so that the old lady on her return was obliged to say, "Sir, you have my seat," "Have 1," returned the benevolent looking gentleman, "I am sorry for that, but as there appears to be no other, I should be obliged for permission to remain in it, if you will do me the honor to let me sit beside you." The lady replied that she had no objection, except that her boy could not stand up all the way to Philadelphia, whereupon the old gentleman took him upon his lap. This colloquy attracted the attention of some francy looking man, seated near, who started up and said, with a theatical air, "I'll give my seas to James."

BUCHANAN, President of the United States, "for it seems that it was really old duck, who is the car was made caused some one to propose three cheers for Mr. Buchanax, which was soon in an uproor. But, however, which was soon in an uproor. But, however his seat, quietly remarking that he preserved being with the ladies. And so from Columbia to Wheatland he remarking that he preserved being with the ladies. And so from Columbia to Wheatland he remarking that he preserved being with the ladies. And so from Columbia to Wheatland he remarking that he preserved being with the ladies. And so from Columbia to Wheatland he remarking that he preserved being with the ladies. And so from Columbia to Wheatland he remarking that he preserved being with the ladies. And so from Columbia to Wheatland he remarking that he preserved being with the ladies. And so from Columbia to Wheatlan

The Minatillan correspondent of the New Orleans Overcent, gives the following items of

size and, "Paramon in the plage of the integrated when the state of the place of the integrated paramond when the state of the place of the integrated paramond when the state of the integrated paramond when the state of the integrated paramond when the state of the integrated paramond when the place of the place of the integrated paramond when the place of the int

and on horseback, all Mexicans by hastivity, but most of them outlaws from Mexico, whom we on the a American side have foolishly given an asylum, rode into our city about daylight, posted their sentimels, and proceeded to pick out the men most disagreeable to them. Goo Menns, William P. Neales, R. L. Jourson, Clements, which was a considered to them. Goo Menns, William P. Neales, R. L. Jourson, Clements, and trylaso Gamena, were killed by them. Alzoe V. Sta., belonging to Courtsaa's gang, was killed by Jourson, It is said that against Jourson and Garcat they had no animosety; but Mr. Jourson was the jalors, and they demanded of him the keys of the jal they inherent in the good in the good in the jalors of th

AVAN MUSQUETERRS—At an early hour Wednesday forsnows, the Delawan Musqueteers met on Grand street, pear Broadway, and forened into line preparatory for their first grand annual target excursion. The battailon was commanded by Major G. B. Halla, and consisted of four companies and a dragoon corps.

The several Captains were Dragoon corps: Capt. d. Isvino: Co. A. Capt. S. T. Winsten: Co. B. Capt. G. Rice: Co. C. Capt. G. W. Monns: Co. D. Capt. J. W. Srices. The number of members was over 400.

D. Cape, J. W. Briozz. The number of members was over 400.

The battalion, after passing in review through the Park, preceded to the Red House, in Harlem, where the target shooting took place. The committee on prizes were R. C. Downiso, D. B. Tarloz, and Capt. A. Ward, and the value of the prizes contested for was over \$4.000. The shooting being concluded at a late hour in the evening, the return march was taken up, and at half-past seven the battalion racched the Assembly Rooms in Broadway, where a marnificent supper was provided. At eight o'clock magnificent supper was provided. At eight o'clock the signal was given for entering the supper-room where fire tables, stretched the entire length of the great ball-room, were elegantly furnished for a bountiful report. At a raised table across the head of the POOD, ast Maj. G. B HALL, as Chairman, Mr. D. E. DELAVAR, on his left, and D. B. TATLOR on the right. The table was filled up by J. Cochranz, A. V. Stott, C. DELAVAR, T. K. DOWNING, R. FERNEH, J. S. GILES, W. D. KENNEDY, E. WARD, S. BROWERLL, H. B. PERRIPS, Ald. TOUMBY, Ald. BOOLE, and others. Over five hundred persons were seated after an hour or more diligent attention to the solids of the repeat, the wine was brought on, and the of the repast, the wine was brought on, and the or the repast, the wine was brought on, and the cheering commenced. Cheers were given for Col. DELAVAN and a host of others; and at length the meeting was called to order by Maj. Hall, who proposed, as the first toast of the evening, "Col. D.E. DELAVAN," which was drank standing, after three hearty cheers, Col. DELAVAN replied. He thanked his audience for their interest and their hearty evidences of it, and remarked that he had not been consulted n the forwation of the company which bore his name in the low allow of the company which over his name if he had, he might possibly have opposed it, but as it was, he was glad of it; he was proud of them. He it was, he was glad of it; he was proud of them. He noticed his entrance on the responsible duties of his situation, under great difficulties, and said he had made it his great object, and resolve to do his duty; and had he not done so? (cries of "you have, you have.") If he had succeeded in this it was sufficient for him all he wanted was to discharge his duty to the tax payers of the city. Again thanking them for the bonor done him, he took his seat, and three more hearty cheers were given for him.

hearty cheers were given for him.

Hon. John Cocuranz followed in a few patriotic remarks. He spoke of the company before him as soldiers and as citizens, in the most complimentary manner. Three cheers were given him at his conclusion. During his remarks, the judges appointed to award the prizes, Mesers. Ald. Cornell, W. Walte-MEYER, J. LYVON, J. N. GENIN, A. BRADLET, H. ABGU-LARIUS, A. GENET, Ald. BOOLE, and S. VAN WINKLE, were absent from the room. They now returned and reported. The prizes, most of which were given by merchants on Broadway and prominent city officers, merchants on Broadway and prominent city officers, were eighty-six in number, ranging in value from \$10 to \$300. Among them were a act of furs presented by Measrs. C. G. Gurrima & Sons, valued at \$120: a silver set, worth \$300, presented by E. Jonne & Co.; four gold watches, worth \$150 each, presented by Col. DELAVAN, Mayor TIEMARS, R. BUSTEED, and A. V. SEGULAND, and A. V. Stout; and a large amount of jewelry,

silver setts, etc., presented by Broadway firms.

The Chairman of the Committee announced that 103 members of the corps had not fired at the target, and as thirty prizes would be left after giving one to each of those who struck the target, this remaining thirty would be distributed by lot. The prizes were placed in an adjusting seem. placed in an adjoining room, and as the judges' award was pronounced, the winner entered the room, and made his choice; the chosen article was then presented to him is public. Mr. C. W. Campell, winner of the first prise, chose a magnificent gold hunting watch and chain, furnished to the company by Col. Delavan. Mr. J. B. O'Kerre chose a set of ladies furs (sables), the gift of Mr. C. S. Gurrier. Mr. T. Rilly chose a gold lever watch, presented by Mayor Tiemann. J. B. Mogues took a ladies' gold watch. B. Warn chose the \$300 silver ten set, and the remainder of the prises were distributed in like manner. No dissatisfaction was evinced, all passed off merrily, and the ceremony of presentation afforded a good opportunity for strong personal compliments, which were freely used, both by presentor and recipient. Hon. J. Cocheans, A. V. Stouz, and placed in an adjoining room, and as the judges' award Col. DELAYAN. Mr. J. B. O'KERFE chose a set of ladies furs (sables), the gift of Mr. C. S. Gunther.

Mr. T. Rhen chose a gold lever watch, presented by Mayor Themann. J. B. McGunz took a ladies' gold watch. B. Ward chose the \$300 silver tea set, and the remainder of the prizes were distributed in like manner. No dissatisfaction was evinced, all passed off merrily, and the ceremony of presentation afforded a good opportunity for strong personal compilments, which were freely used, both by presentor and recipient. Hon. J. Cochrann, A. V. Byourand of the M. Shepard, for Zanzibar, but left the vessel at the latter two passengers in addition to differ the festivities were concluded, in the happiest possible manner.

The Fulton Bank Defalcation.—Justice Osboers, on Tuesday, rendered his decision in the Conformation of the wastel and there were cook, was heard to exclaim—and then ease the cry of "Murder!" Immediately following these criefly of the cook was heard to exclaim—and then ease the cry of "Murder!" Immediately following these criefly of the cook was heard to exclaim—and then ease the cry of "Murder!" Immediately following these criefly and the cook was heard to exclaim—and then ease the cry of "Murder!" Immediately following these criefly and the cook was heard to exclaim—and then ease the cook was heard to exclaim—and the cook was heard to exclaim—and the cook was heard to exclaim—the cook was heard to exclaim the cook was heard to exclaim the cook was heard to exclaim—the cook was heard to exclaim the cook was heard to exclaim the cook was heard to exclaim the cook was heard to exclaim—the cook was heard to exclaim the cook was heard to exclaim the cook

case of WM. J. LANE, ir., the Fulton Bank defaulter, on the charge of forgery, which had been preferred against him by the President of the bank, and decided that the charge must be dismissed, on the grounds that the evidence before him failed to sustain it. As soon as the decision of the magistrate was made known, an affidavit was put in by the President of the bank, charging the prisoner with false pretences. Seventeen different charges were made, and the evidence of Mr. John T. Van VYCK, Receiving teller of the bank, was taken in regard to one of them, and a further hearing in the case was postponed till Saturday. The affidavits entered in the first charge are to be used in evidence on the

others. The following is the conclusion of the magistrates

The following is the conclusion of the magistrates decision:

I do not consider that the legislature have made it forgery to make a false entry or falsely to alter an entry made in a book of a bank, kept within its place of busiases, and never delivered nor intended to be delivered. And if it be deemed remarkable that such a provision should have been omitted, the surprise is just as great in reference to merehants, and large banking houses, or trust companies, to none of which could the 35th section possibly apply. In conclusion, from the interpretation I have deemed it my duty to give to the 35th section, after a patient hearing of the able and lucid exposition of the law by some of the most learned and experienced members of the bar, I feel compelled to declare that although the prisoner has unquestionably committed a gross moral fraud, I do not perceive that he has made himself amenable to a criminal prosecution, and must therefore discharge him from custody.

Later freem Buence Ayres.

By an arrival at this port, we have advices

By an arrival at this port, we have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 26th of August, one week later than previously received. An at-tempt to break jail had been made by the political and criminal prisoners in the city, but it was effectually repressed. The Argentine squadron had appeared off Buenos ayres, some shots had been exchanged between one of the vessels and Buenos Ayrean steamer, and there the matter

a Buenos Ayrean steamer, and there the matter had ended for the present.

The Buenos Ayrea Commercial Times says: "The most noteworthy affair in Montevidee is the forgery of sixty millions of 'bonos.' One effect has been a run upon Mana, whose house was for two days surrounded by an immense crowd, bringing his paper money to be exchanged, but notwithstanding this extraordinary pressure, gold seems to be as plentiful as ever on their counters. The forger has been discovered and arrested, landing from the Mersey with fresh 'planchas' in his possession. He is captain of a Spanish vessel which his for some time been plying between this and Rio, where it is supposed the false bonos were made. It is said that the chain of evidence is complete, and will convict both the captain and the two Lennis."

By the Balto de Guayra we receive advice from Asuncion that Mr. Henderson, H. B. M. Charge d'Affairs in the Republic of Paragouy, had demanded his passports in pursuance of orders from the home government to that effect, in consequence of the Carnstal affair not having yet reached any satisfactory termination.

termination.

PATAGONIAN MISSION.

PATAGONIAN MISSION.

On Tuesday evening Captain Fill, of the missionary schooner Alian Gardiner, addressed a numerous audience in the American Church, on the subject of this mission. Leaving Keppel Island, the site of the Mission Station, in December, he beat up the Beagle Straits, frequently landing and bartering with the natives for such curiosities as they possessed, and on returning breught with him nine natives, over whom it is hoped that such influence may be exerted as n ay make them useful in further intercourse with the avage tribes inhabiting the island of Thern dai Fuego. He also left a German missionary at the Chi ian settlement on the main land West of Magellan's Straits, who purposed travelling among the Indians of Pagonia for the purpose of learning their language, customs, &c.

Captain Fill, exhibited some fragments of iron ore brought from Tierra del Fuego, apparently containing a very large percentage of pure metal.

A Burning Weil to Lituols.

A Burning Weil in Illinois.

The Tazewell Register gives an account of a burning well in Bureau county, Ill., gathered from a gentleman who had visited it:

It appears that, on the premises of a farmer, residing near Boyd's drove, and within a few feet of his house, which was a fine two-story dwelling, a well had been previously dug, thirty-seven feet in depth, and which had become entirely dry. From the bottom of it, the proprietor had commenced boring for water, and the operator bad at this time reached a still further distance of 46 feet, when he struck a spring that commenced rapidly flowing: so great was the discharge that, frightened from his work, he fied, leaving the auger in the hole. On reaching the surface he called for a little girl to light a candle for the purpose of letting down in the well, when, as she opensit the door of the house with it in her hand, the atmosphere around seemed to take fire, but after one

TARGET EXCURSION AND DINSEROFTHE DELATION AND MUSQUETTERES—At an early hour Wednesday formore, the Delayan Musqueteers met on Grand street, pear Broadway, and formed into line preparatory for their first grand annual target excursion. The bestation was commanded by Major G. B. Hall, and consisted of four companies and a dragoon corps. The several Captains were provided to the Roll House, in Harlem, where the target shooting took place. The counciltee on prizes were R. C. Downing, D. B. Taylon, and Capt. A. Ward, and the value of the prizes contested for was over \$4.000. The shooting being concluded at a late hour in the evening, the return march was taken up, and at half-past seven the battallor reached the Assembly Rooms in Broadway, where a magnificent supper was provided. At eight of clock the signal was given for entering the supper-room where fire tables, stretched the entire length of the signal was given for entering the supper-room where fire tables, stretched the entire length of the signal was given for entering the supper-room where fire tables, stretched the entire length of the signal was given for entering the supper-room where fire tables, stretched the entire length of the section of Blinos is somewhat the finding of such a reservoir of inflammable gas in this section of Dilatos. The fire tables was filled up by J. Cocurance, A. V Stott.

Deliavan, T. K. Downing, R. Farnell, J. S. Gilles, W. D. Kernero, E. Ward, S. Browner, and the condition of the supper-room where filled up by J. Cocurance, A. V Stott.

The table was filled up by J. Cocurance, A. V St

there to prevail during all seasons.

Indian Deproductors.

The San Antonio (exas) Heraid publishes a letter from Dr. Hudson, of San Saba, written beptember 22, in which is given the narrative of a Mexican boy, who has been a captive among the Comanche Indians for several years. His statement is as follows:

The Comanche Indians caught me in Santa Clara, Mexico, when small, operage twelve years slob. My nother was living, my father dead. They took me north a long ways—then turned me more to sunrise—passed through mountain country. When we got to the camp I found many Mexicans, who, like myself, were prisoners; they were servants to the Comanches. I was put to herding horses, with others.

"The white men let the Indians are guns, pistols, ammunition, blankets, clotning. They send many wagons full of things to the Indians; the white men sive us a heap of good things, and the Indians let the white men have a heap of horses.

"The Indians all come together and have a big war dance and suncke the big pape. Ten nations join in covenant to fight Van Dons, Texas and the Indians that fought under Van Dons winen their women and children were murdered. All the tribes that are going to fight are embodying and preparing to start down as soon as the weather gets cooler. I think they have started by this time. The first fight is to be on Van Dons and the friendly Indians, and the nearest white settlements to Van Dons's battle ground."

"The Texan warrior, Van Dons, and the Comanches, had a big fight. Van Dons killed a heap of the Indian women, children and warriors. The Indians that escaped the big fight came to our camp; they all had a big talk—said we must all leave there, or all the women and children and warriors. The Indians that escaped the big fight came to our camp; they all had a big talk—said we must all leave there, or all the women and children would be killed. We started and travelled north, a little to sunset. I do not know how long we travelled: we went slow; had the women and children would be killed. We start

was heard proceeding from that spartment of the vessel. Harris, the cock, was heard to excisim—"Get off of me"—"Let me alone"—and then came the cry of "Murder!" Immediately following those cries Capt. EDWARIS was seen rushing from the galley, with the cook in hot pursuit, the former crying, "I'm stabbed! I'm a dead man!" With these excismations he fell to the deck, and expired in about ten minutes—at fifteen minutes past I o'clock, on the afternoon of the lith of August. Harris had in his hand an ordinary butcher's knife, with which he had inflicted three or four wounds in the region of the heart; but, though deeply frenzied, and laboring under great excitement, he gave himself into the custody of the officers of the vessel without resistance. His first avowal after the commission of the deed was—"I'd did it."

The deceased was 34 years of age, and has left a wife and one child at Salem to mourn his loss. As a salior, he enjoyed an excellent reputation: while so far from being of a temperament which might, to some extent, account for his meeting with death by violence, he is represented as having been of a remarkably peaceable and quiet disposition. He has left several brothers, also reading at Salem, one of whom is the well known tallor, Mr. Benjamin Enwance, on Essex street.

Harris a middle-aged man, apparently. He is now much emaciated, owing probably to long confinement on shipboard, and presents to the observer a most unfavorable and unprepossessing appearance. He was shipped for the Bultan by Mr. Grivvis, shipping-master, of Lowell, and neither the captain or crew remember of any unruly or mutinous act committed by him previous to the fatal affray he made, him (Capt. Enwanne) the gift of some tobacco. Yet he had been abused by this very man, and once or twice struck by him. Those on board, however, knew of no bad feeling between the parties, nor of any brullying treatment (as alleged) by the individual charged. The assertions of the negro seem thus to conflict with the general belief of the crew and pase

The Occupation of San Juan,

The Occupation of San Juan.

A Pugets Sound correspondent of the Boston Journal, says, the disputed Island of San Juan, has been used by the Hudson Bay Company, chiefity for grazing sheep, and it seems to be an organized idea, nourished by that honorable corporation, that wherever one solitary baa has resounded from their wooly herds, there have they an undisputed right to the Ferritory. But nautically speaking, 'a round turn has brought them up.' Some two years since, several individuals, being aware that difficulty must sooner or later arise from this unsettled state of affair, did, upon their own responsibility, employ a man to hoist the United States revenue flag. 'this was his only duty, for which he received a compensation of three dollars per day. But the Hon. H. B. C., getting indignant at such a movement, ordered our worthy Collector to "dowes" his flag; this he refused to do; he, however, gave notice to his employers of the insult he had received, and the result is that five hundred of Uncle Sam's military gentlemen are now in San Juan, and daily receiving supplies, and strengthening their fortifications. Our British neithbors were not behind hand, but they arrived three hours too late. They attempted, or rather it was their intention to land, but concluded, after receiving the determined address of Coil. Pica Ett., that 'twas best to wait a little. The British forces were a host compared with Pickert's command, but he resolutely told the English Admiral that he should obey orders, and if they attempted to land, they would be fired upon. He would sacrifice his own life, and the life of every one of his band, rather than submit quietly to their landing.

Another Isaselt to cur Flag.

Another Inselt to our Plag.

We took quite seriously an insult to our flag in Paraguan waters, but it seems that the atonement we exacted has not sufficiently impressed neighboring South American States with feelings of respect. A Buenos Ayres letter says:

When Mr. Yanczy and the U. S. Naval Commander on this station were passing Rosario a few days ago, under the American flag, the vessel was fired upon, though the commanding officer was informed that he was aiming at an unarmed American vessel. The light ship essential to the safety of foreign shipping in entering this harbor, has been carried away as a prize. English vessels have two or three times been unnecessarily detained, contrary to the protests of the commanders. A boy belonging to a Dutch schooner, while waiting set the beach for the Captain, as he was ordered to do, was arrested by police officers, and in spite of protestations, he was worried with such sword-cuts as made it necessary to have him afterwards set to the hospital on board a nature man of war. He was only released by the foreign Consul's going on board and bringing him away.—The only reply of the guardians of the peace was, withus things happen."

British commerce, says the London correspondent of the Boston Post, is in a flourishing condition. The sailing tennage employed a the home and foreign trade, in 1854, was 3,516,456, and in 1858, 8,956,358, showing an increase of 13 per cept. The steam tonnage, in 1854, amounted to 189,500 tons, and in 1858 to 257,851 tons, being an increase of 85 per cent., or almost seven times as much as the increase of sasing vessels. In other words, the steam tonnage was more than one-tweifth. These are see going british vessels, employed in both the home and foreign trade. In number, the sailing vessels in 1854, averaging 395 tons each. There were 538 steamships employed in 1854, averaging 395 tons each. In 1856 there were 862 steamships, averaging 428 tons each. While sailing vessels during the last four years have alightly decreased in average size, steamers have been increasing. Steamers average more than double the size of sea-going vessels pulled the size of sea-going vessels with the other steamers of Great Britain and the average size will amount to 453 tons.

Looking at the vessels spuilt every year, the proportion of steamers is still greater. In 1857 there were 1.085, vessels built, making a gross tonnage of 250,472 and of this amount of shipping 52 918 were steamers, being more than one-lifth of the whole. Of these new vessels built during 1857, more than fifteen-sixteenths of the steam tonnage was of iron, while just about an equal proportion of the sailing vessels was built dor wood. This enumeration of vessels includes the river steamers and all, while the former record of the tonnage during four years was of sea-going vessels exclusively. From one Parliamentary report we learn that the entire number of steamers (river and ocean,) owned and registered in the kingdom is 1785. The river seamers are all samil, and nearly all built of wood. To complete the record of 1857, it must be mentioned that 157,683 tons of shipping, (including 7496 tons of steam vessels built in Great Britain, including the same year, the

Multonaires.

A Ourion Reminteces

In looking over some old papers recently, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, we lighted on the following genuine proclamation of the Hon. Sam Housron, formerly Governor of Tennessee, and now Governor elect of the State of Texas. We append it as it appeared in the Nashville Banner, the editor of which paper ac-

Nashville Banner, the editor of which paper ac-comparied it with the remark that it was pub-lished "as a matter of business." The statics are

the Governor's own:

There lately died at Bombay, a Parsee merchant, Sir Jamsetjee Jeffersheof, the first native of Hindostan who was elevated to the rank of Baronet, an hereditary title, yet which does not belong to the British peerage, as many of our contemporaries think. The Illustrated News of the World lately gave a portrait of this Indian gentleman, with a memoir. His will has been proved in the Supreme Court of Bombay, and the whole of his property, real and personal, was swern under 85 lacs of rupess—8.500,000/., which amounts to \$42,500,000 in American money. This is, perhaps, the largest fortune left by any British subject, not a nobleman, for the Marquis of Westminster, who owns one half of the "West-end" of London, besides vast landed estates in the provinces, has an income of £800,000 per annum. which, taken at 30 years purchase, might be capitalized at £240,000,000, which is equivalent to \$1200,000,000 of our money. The late DWARKANAUTS TAGORE, of Calcutta, who died of a broken heart, some twelve years ago, because his fortune had dwindled down, in the commercial panic of 1847, to the amount of only Ten Million dollars, was worth three times as much, at one time, and commenced the world with only a few rupees.

There are several merchants and bankers in London, who are respectively worth from one to four millions sterling. In Manchester, in the spring of 1850, six local bankers dined together at the Albion Hotel, on a particular day, and were said to represent between them £12,000,000, equal to \$60,000,000. These be the true money kings. With us, when a man is supposed to have \$100,000, he immediately obtains the brevet title of Millionaire.

comparied it with the remark that it was published "as a matter of business." The idalics are the Governor's own:

A PROCLAMATION!!!

Whereas, I have recently seen a publication originating in the Cherokee nation, east of the Misstasippi, dated "18th May, 1831," and signed "J. B.," which said publication, or letter, has been published in several newspapers, such as the Kentucky Reporter, United States Telegraph, dec., and as I presume it will find a general circulation, notwithstanding the absurd personalities which it contains; and as it is not the first which has found its way into public prints, containing ridiculous and unfounded abuse of mei Now know all men by these presents, that I, Sam Houseros, "late Governor of the State of Tennessee," do hereby declare to all secundrels whomsever, that they are authorized to accuse, defame, calumnate, traduce, slander, vilify, and libel me, to any extent in personal or private abuse. And I do further proclaim, to whomsever it may concern, that they are hereby permitted and authorized to write, indite, print, publish, and circulate the same, and that I will in novies hold them responsible to me in law, nor bonor, for either the use of the "rate material," or the fabrication of any or all of the above named articles, connected with the "American system!" nor will I have recourse to multification in any ease whatever, where a conviction would secure to the culprit the dignity of a penitentiary residence. And as some ingenuity has already been displayed in the exhibition of specumens, and others may be induced to invest a small capital in the business, from feelings of emulation and an itching after experiment. Be it known, for the sepecial encouragement of all secundrels hereafter, as well as those who have already been engaged, that I do solemnly propose, on the first day of April next, to give to the author of the most elegant, refined, and ingenious lie or calumny, a bandsome gilt copy (bound in sheep) of the Kentucky Reporter, or a snug plain cepy of the United Stat

accessory and the state of Tennessee, 13th July, 1831.

A Constrymant's View of the Opera.

A writer in one of the Washington papers thus records his impressions of Italian opera, as it struck him when he heard it at the New York Academy of Music:—

I sad heard a great deal of the Academy of Music. The Academy of Music is not a theatre. I never went to either but once in my life, and I don't quite understand the difference between them; only in the theatre you do eastch a word here and there, and in the Academy of Music is not at heart, and in the Academy of Music you don't; and in the theatre the big drum played only a little while at once, and in the Academy of Music you don't; and in the theatre the big drum played only a little while at once, and in the Academy of Music it was banging all the time; but there is a great difference between them, if you can only find it out. The building itself was a marvel of white paint, and red cloth, and glidling, with semi circular graded tiers of seats, and astonishing little Cupids, without any clothes on, stuck into every nook and corner, and three or four rows of galleries, and the brightest of gas; and there were a great many women who thought they looked pretty, and did; and a great many more who thought they did, and didn't; and some wore bonnets, and some wore anything but bonnets, and many Germans and many Americans with lair on their lips, and occasionally on their heads, and white kid gloves on their hands, flutered about here and there, and seemed to be trying to make themselves agreeable, and perhaps they did, I don't know; and after a while a man down by the stage whisked his stick, and the big drum struck up, and the ourtain rose, and there was a wood, and twenty or thirty men marched into it and none of their stockings came up to their knees and none of their stockings came up to their knees and none of their stockings came up to their knees and none of their stockings came up to their knees and none of their stocking came up the stocky of the state of the

MAIL ITEMS

THERE are seven revolutionary soldiers still

THE Episcopal House of Bishops have received to hold their next convention in new York.

THE people of Canada have purchased WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIR a fine homestead in To-

IAM LYON MACKENZIR a fine homestead in Toronto.

THE Atlantic Monthly has been purchased by TICKNOR & FIELLS, of Boston, who will continue to publish it.

THE English papers report a singular marriage which recently took place—the bride being eighty-two, and the bridegroom her fourteenth (?) husband, twenty-two years younger.

A wealthy farmer, 75 years old, was lately tried in Cayuga county, for assault, with intent to commit a rase upon a girl 18 years of age. He was fined \$250.

How can we complain of the treatment which Mr. WARD has received in China. The authorities at Pekin, have evidently conformed to the custom of civilized nations, and have "presented him the freedom of the city in a box."

ELI WAINWRIGHT BUTLER, well known in

ELI WAINWRIGHT BUTLER, well known in New York as the "Blue Man," died in London of congestion of the brain, on the 24th ult. He had been there for some time selling tracts on London bridge. had been there for some time selling tracts on London bridge.

The people of Holderness, F. H., announce a levee, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purchase of a hearse. The bill pronounces this to be an enterprise, in which every one should take an interest.

should take an interest.

MAJOR ROBERT ELLIS, well known and esteemed for his gentlemently qualities, and as being one of the survivors of the Lorez expedition, died of consumption, in New Orleans, on Friday night last, in the thirty-fourth year of his

age.

A FEW Sundays since the good people of a quiet rural village, near Carlisle, Penn., were much astonished one morning by the appearance at church, in a solid, orderly phalanx, of DAN BICE's entire show company, who happened to be stopping there over the Sabbath.

be stopping there over the Sabbath.

LA MOUNTAIN announces it to be his purpose to construct a small balloon, about the size of the Atlantic, for topical ascensions and experiments, and then bave a monster to cross the ocean with. He thinks he will be ready with his large balloon in May.

It is stated that a correspondence has taken place between Lord Lyons, the British Minister, and Secretary Cass, regarding the San Juan Island dispute. Gen. Cass maintains our right to the Island. The Government, however, awaits the report of Gen. Scott before coming to a final resolution.

Mr. Green West, of Amherst, Maine, had his leg broken below the knee several years ago. On Monday last, as he was passing behind his oxen, one of them kicked him on the spot of the old fracture. He fainted immediately, and, although receiving no other injury, died in a few minutes.

minutes.

The Governor of Vermont, in his annual message to the Legislature, states that the expenses of the State, have, for several years, exceeded the revenue. He complains of encroachments on the executive authority, by the preceding Senate and House of Representatives, and trusts their example will not be followed.

and trusts their example will not be followed.

In one of the Portland Sabbath schools recently, a scholar in repeating a verse from the new Testament, gave it a somewhat different reading from the original text, although, perhaps, it was not so very far out of the way. The reading of the scholar was this: "for if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? Do not even the republicans so!"

A new Catholic Church, called St. Aloysius Church, costing \$50.000, was dedicated in Washington, on Sunday, in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever assembled in that city. The President and his Cabinet, and the greater part of the Federal and Municipal officers of the Capital were present. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Archbishop HUGRES.

ONE of the Boston philanthropists, also a

was preached by Archbishop HUGHES.

One of the Boston philanthropists, also a Spiritua ist, endeavored to induce Roward Everent to preside at a meeting in behalf of the Indians, one night last week, by telling him that the spirit of Weisster requested it. Mr. Everent replied that a very long and ardent friendship had existed between himself and Mr. Weisster, and he could not consent to receive any communication from him through a third party.

Hon. A.H. Hanscome, a prominent politician of Michigan, and Speaker of the assembly of that State in 1847 died at Marquetts, Lake Superior, on the 4th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs. It is announced as a singular fact, that his wife (at that time a long distance from him) dreamed, during the night of his death, that he had died, and related the dream to her friends a day or two before the intelligence of his death reached them.

THE editor of the Warrentown (Va.) Flag has

The editor of the Warrentown (Va.) Flag has in his possession a plain gold ring one hundred and thirty-eight years old. It has engraved on it, in old style, these words: "J. W., obit March ye 7th, 1721." It was plowed up by one of the servants on a plantation in the county of King George. The ring is of pure gold, and is supposed by some to have been the property of the father of Gen. Washington, as the initials, we believe, are the same. The owner has been offered and refused the sum of two hundred dollars for it.

The Chairman of the National Democratic Committee has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee to be held in Washington, on the 7th of Lecember next, to designate the time for holding the next National Convention. The Cincinnati Convention of 1856, selected Charleston as the place in which the next National Convention should be held, but it was left to the National Committee, consisting of one r-presentative from each etate, to fix the time. It is believed that a day in the early part of May will be named. Mas. SARAH D. PERKINS, of Rochester, N.

Mas. Sarah D. Perkins, of Rochester, N., has recovered \$\frac{9}\$,000 of the N. Y. Central Rallroad, for damages, in consequence of the death of her husband, by the breaking down of the hailroad bridge over the Sauquoit Creek, in May, 1858. The rallroad company refused to pay damages in this case, on the ground that Mr. Perkins was travelling on a free pass at the time he received the injuries of which he died—the said pass having on the back the usual stipulation with respect to liability on the part of the company in case of secident.

Chief Justice Lowrin, of Pittsburg, Pa, whose driver was fined \$25 for a violation of the Sunday Laws in driving his family to church, has paid the fine, and published a card, in which he says he was quite ignorant that he had been allowing a transgression of the law, though he had studied it carefully, and officially declines carrying the case further, because there may be suitors before the Supreme Court, in other cases, and they ought not to be embarrassed by having one of its judges pecuniarily interested. Judge Lowrie is one of the three judges who rendered an opinion adverse to the Excelsior Omnibus Company, a few years since, for running on Sunday.

One day last week while Mr. Franklie Lewis, of Johnsonbury, Wyoming county, was caught by his frock in the machinery, which commenced the operation of winding him up. He was whirled half way round and succeeded in grasping hold of the feeder's stand, and hung fast until the rope wound his frock and jacket over his head, and the pin struck him just below the right eye, inflicting a frightful wound. His frock was torn off, all but the wristbands, and the bindir gwas so strong about the neck that it skinned and bruised hit neck badly.

The U. S. steamer Minnesota is in the dry dock at Charleston, Mass., undergoing repairs.—A survey of the hull shows that she is entirely unseaworthy in her present condition. Scarcely a stroke of the axe upon any part of the hull, above the water line, the knees, deck timbers, and the timber aroun